

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-513

Sefton-Small House

169 Green Street

Annapolis, Maryland

Between 1785 and 1788

Private

The single-family dwelling at 169 Green Street was constructed between 1785 and 1788 by William Sefton, who conveyed his lease agreement and modest two-story dwelling to Charlotte Small. The widowed Small, a midwife, was a follower of Bishop Francis Asbury, who was one of the first two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Reputedly, Asbury visited Small several times in 1777, preaching at her home on Green Street. According to her Last Will and Testament, which bequeathed the property to Bishop Asbury, Small's house included a "preacher's room." The Sefton-Small House was relocated 25 feet to the northeast to its present location between 1885 and 1891, and substantially enlarged by the construction of a two-story Italianate-style addition on the southeast elevation. In 1971, in recognition of the property's historical and architectural significance, an exterior easement for the Sefton-Small House was granted to the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

The two-story dwelling is constructed of wood frame clad in German siding with narrow corner boards. The solid foundation is constructed of brick. A parged interior chimney rises from the center of the original main block. A second interior-side chimney, with no interior chimney breast, pierces the ridge of the side-gabled roof of the original structure. The roofs, including the shed roof of the main block, side-gabled original structure, and the front-gabled 1986 addition, are covered in asphalt shingles. A plain raked cornice surrounds the structure, while the Italianate-style cornice ornaments the façade fronting on Green Street. It is finished with a boxed ogee-molded cornice, pierced nebuly bed molding, four scrolled-sawn brackets with an acorn-like drop molding, and three panels with a pierced foliage motif. The one-story porch on the façade, which was added to the building between 1908 and 1913, is two bays wide. The half-hipped roof, clad in standing-seam metal, is supported by three Tuscan columns with wide overhanging eaves and exposed roof framing.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-513

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Sefton-Small House

other

2. Location

street and number 169 Green Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Lynette M. Songy

street and number 169 Green Street telephone

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 12551 folio 610

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 796 tax ID number 08637260

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			Total

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

1

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The single-family dwelling at 169 Green Street was constructed in three phase. The oldest remaining section of the structure was constructed in the years between 1785 and 1788. It is located at the center of the building, stands two stories in height and is covered by a side-gabled roof. This modest structure was located 25 feet to the southwest of the building's current location, behind the building later constructed at 167 Green Street. Between 1885 and 1891, the building was moved to its current location at the rear of the lot designated as 169 Green Street. A two-story wood-frame addition was constructed on the southeast elevation immediately following the relocation, and acts as the main block of the building. Covered by a shed roof, the façade of the addition was designed in the Italianate style, which was fashionable at the time of its construction. A full-width porch with Tuscan columns was added to the façade of the building between 1908 and 1913. Between 1897 and 1903, a one-story porch was constructed on the rear of the building. In 1986, the one-story porch, which had since been enclosed, was removed and a two-story addition constructed on the northwest elevation of the structure. The rear addition, constructed and designed by the Berliner Construction Company, is covered by a front-gabled roof and has a one-story porch on the southwest elevation. The rear and side elevations of the house were clad in square-butt wood shingles until about the turn of the twentieth century, when the entire structure was covered with German siding. In 1971, the property owners granted an easement for the exterior of the house to the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

Setting

The house is set back substantially from Green Street, with herringbone brick paving and a landscaped central garden. A brick paved walkway runs along the southwest side of the property, which is partially edged by a cast-iron metal fence. The metal fence was added in 2003. A wooden fence, modified in 2005, runs along the west corner, northwest side, and northeast of the rear yard. Planters are located on the top of the fence on the northwest side to obscure the view from the Noah A. Hillman Garage.

Exterior

The two-story dwelling is constructed of wood frame clad in German siding with narrow corner boards. The solid foundation is constructed of brick. A parged interior chimney rises from the center of the original main block. A second interior-side chimney, with no interior chimney breast, pierces the ridge of the side-gabled roof of the original structure. The roofs, including the shed roof of the main block, side-gabled original structure, and the front-gabled 1986 addition, are clad in asphalt shingles. A plain raked cornice surrounds the structure, while the Italianate-style cornice ornaments the façade fronting on Green Street. It is finished with a boxed ogee-molded cornice, pierced nebuly bed molding, four scrolled-sawn brackets with an acorn-like drop molding, and three panels with a pierced foliage motif. The one-story porch on the façade, which was added to the building between 1908 and 1913, is two bays wide. The half-hipped roof, clad in standing-seam metal, is supported by three Tuscan columns with wide overhanging eaves and exposed roof framing.

The façade, facing southeast to Green Street, is three bays wide and two stories high. The symmetrical fenestration includes a side-entry opening and elongated window openings. The single-leaf entry opening, located in the easternmost bay of the façade, holds a four-paneled wood door topped by a single-light transom of stained glass and six-inch mullion. The narrow wood surrounds consist of a two-inch wide torus molding. The window openings, consisting of two on the first story and three on the second story, have 2/2 wood sash. Each opening is framed by two-inch wide torus molding and flat lintels. Hardware for operable shutters is present on the window openings.

The northeast elevation shows the three phases of construction, discernible by the inboards and changes in roofs. The main block, dating from between 1885 and 1891, has a single window opening in the northernmost bay of the second story. The standard-sized window holds a 6/6 wood sash with four-inch square-edged surrounds and a slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel cap. The original structure, covered by the side-gabled roof, is asymmetrically fenestrated. The first story has a standard-sized 2/2 wood-sash window with a four-inch square-edged surround and slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel cap. A smaller one-light awning window is located in the northernmost bay of the first story. Illuminating a half-bath, the opening has a four-inch square-edged surround and slightly

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projecting ogee-molded lintel cap. At the center of the second story is a standard-sized 6/6 wood-sash window. Complete with hardware for operable shutters, the opening is framed by a four-inch square-edged surround and has a slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel cap. The 1986 addition on the northwest side of the original structure has no openings.

The northwest elevation of the dwelling is largely composed of the 1986 addition. This front-gabled addition is two bays wide and symmetrically fenestrated. The first story has standard-sized 1/1 wood-sash windows with narrow surrounds finished by an ogee-molded back band. The smaller second-story openings have 1/1 windows with ogee-molded back band on the narrow surrounds. An oculus window filled with louvers pierces the center of the gable end.

The northwest elevation of the original structure is partially visible in the western bay. The standard-sized window opening on the first story has a 6/1 wood-sash window, while the smaller second-story opening has a 6/3 wood-sash window with a slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel. The openings have four-inch square-edged surrounds. Prior to the construction of the two-story addition in 1986 the second story was pierced by three small 6/3 wood-sash windows.

The southwest elevation of the main block is pierced on the first story by a single-leaf entry opening at the center of the wall, providing access to the interior of the rear parlor. The opening holds a fifteen-light wood French door with a two-light transom. The extremely narrow wood surround is composed of torus molding. To the west of the entry, on both the first and second stories, are window openings. The first-story openings have 6/6 replacement windows, while the slightly smaller second-story openings have 1/1 replacement windows. All of the window openings have very narrow torus-molded surrounds and hardware for operable shutters. A below-grade basement entry stair, added in 2003, is located under the window openings of the first story. The straight-flight stair is edged on the southwest side by a metal balustrade with metal rail. At the time the stair was added, the exposed foundation wall was faced in brick.

The original structure projects to the southwest, exposing a single bay on the southeast side. It is pierced on the second story by a 6/6 wood-sash window with a torus-molded surround with a slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel cap. The southwest elevation of the original structure is asymmetrically fenestrated, including two 6/6 wood-sash window openings on the first story and a single 6/6 wood-sash window in the westernmost bay of the second story. The openings have torus-molded surrounds with slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel caps and hardware for operable shutters.

The southwest elevation of the 1986 addition is sheltered on the first story by a shed-roofed porch. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and supported by a Tuscan column. It has a boxed cornice and German siding on the ends of the shed roof. The first story has a double-leaf opening with two fifteen-light French doors. The doors are flanked by fixed ten-light windows. The second story of the 1986 addition has two standard-sized 1/1 wall dormers with front-gabled roofs of asphalt shingle. The dormers have plain square-edged cornices and an open tympanum.

Interior

The interior of the building is divided into three distinct spaces, each noting the three phases of construction. The main block of the building houses the southeast and northwest parlors. The original portion of the building is a single room now encompassing the kitchen, a half-bath, and the stair. The 1986 addition includes a single room.

The parlors of the main block are similarly finished, reflecting late-nineteenth-century detailing as well as twentieth-century alterations. The floors are covered with random 2-½- to 4-inch wide boards with plaster walls and ceiling. The baseboard rises 7-½ inches with an ogee cap and quadrant bead kick molding. The window and entry openings are finished with 4-inch reeded-and-concave pilaster casing, which was fashionable from the late 1880s to the early 1910s. The aprons of the windows also have the

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reeded-and-concave casing. Two sets of double-leaf entry openings flank the central chimney. The openings have ten-light French doors of wood. Evidence of a wall running southeast to northwest in the southeast parlor is noted by the ghosting in the floor, suggesting the main block originally presented a side-passage, double-pile plan. A portion of the removed wall remains on the northwest wall. A built-in book case with reeded-and-concave pilaster casing has been constructed to the west of the former wall, against the chimney breast. The chimney breast projects on the southeast wall of the northwest parlor. No evidence remains to document the existence of a fireplace opening in the southeast parlor. The Victorian-era mantel is constructed of wood with a slate hearth. It stands 53 inches high, 51 inches wide, and is 13 inches deep. The surround is parged, framed by a reeded-and-concave pilaster frieze. The tall shelf, rising above a plain architrave, has scotia and fillet molding.

The original portion of the house, dating from 1785 to 1788, has been substantially altered and does not reflect the period during which it was constructed. Elements noted by the Historic Annapolis Foundation as a result of their easement include 12-inch wide planks used for roof sheathing, pit-sawn marks, and 3 inch by 4 inch principal rafters with no ridge board. The quarter-turn stair is located along the northeast wall of the room, with a half-bath under the carriage. The replacement stair has a circle-end starter step with a tall round main newel post. The Colonial-inspired post is set on a scotia-molded plinth with a turned neck and closed volute cap that extends from the round rail. The risers are 7-½ inches high and the treads are 9-½ inches deep with round nosing. The open stringer is finished with a reeded-and-concave stringboard.

The kitchen has two-inch wide floors with plaster walls and a drywall ceiling. The baseboard is 3-¾ inches high with an ogee-molded cap. The 4-½-inch window surrounds have an ogee back band. The half-bath under the carriage of the stair has a five paneled door of wood with a glass knob. The casing is 3-½ inches wide with an interior torus molding and ogee back band. Built-in kitchen cabinets line the southeast, southwest, and northwest walls of the room. The wall dividing the original portion of the house and the 1986 addition is 10 inches wide, with a 3-½ inches wide with an interior torus molding and ogee back band. The one-room addition has the same features as the kitchen, indicating the interior renovations to the original portion of the structure occurred circa 1986.

The second floor of the main block, dating from between 1885 and 1891, has baseboard that is 7-½ inches high with an ogee cap and quadrant bead kick molding. The window and entry openings are finished with 4-inch reeded-and-concave pilaster casing. The aprons of the windows also have the reeded-and-concave casing. The second floor of the original portion of the building and the 1986 addition has 3-inch wide floor boards and 3-¾-inch high baseboards with an ogee-molded cap. Similar to the first floor, the window casing is 3-½ inches wide with an interior torus molding and ogee back band. A louvered door and beaded vertical-board doors shelter the closets that line the southwest wall of the side hall.

The finished basement was not accessible at the time of the survey.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1785-1788; 1885-1891; 1986

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates 1785-1788; 1885-1891; 1986

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The single-family dwelling at 169 Green Street was constructed between 1785 and 1788 by William Sefton, who conveyed his lease agreement and modest two-story dwelling to Charlotte Small. The widowed Small, a midwife, was a follower of Bishop Francis Asbury, who was one of the first two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Reputedly, Asbury visited Small several times in 1777, preaching at her home on Green Street. According to her Last Will and Testament, which bequeathed the property to Bishop Asbury, Small's house included a "preacher's room." The Sefton-Small House was relocated 25 feet to the northeast to its present location between 1885 and 1891, and substantially enlarged by the construction of a two-story Italianate-style addition on the southeast elevation. In 1971, in recognition of the property's historical and architectural significance, an exterior easement for the Sefton-Small House was granted to the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

HISTORY

LOT 26

The property on which 169 Green Street, as well as 167 Green Street (AA-512), stands was historically part of Lot 26, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street southeasterly to mid-block along Green Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been "the most prominent and by far the most successful" merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.¹ Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.² Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 26 to Dr. Charles Carroll.³ By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 28, 29, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

¹ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett's death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne's Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

² Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett's body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

³ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

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some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."⁴

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."⁵ This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.⁶ A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."⁷ A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.⁸ Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.⁹ The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

⁴ Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

⁵ Risjord, p. 64.

⁶ Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

⁷ Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

⁸ The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

⁹ Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

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lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.¹⁰

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."¹¹ Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included the property on Green Street, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Building History

Lot 26, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.¹² Denoted as "Area F," the properties at 167 Green Street and 169 Green Street were leased to William Sefton for 99 years. Sefton was to pay £13.6.8 annually for the lot, £8.17.10 was paid to Maccubbin Carroll and £4.8.10 to Margaret Carroll (wife of Charles Carroll the Barrister) for life. The property measured 40 feet along the north side of Green Street, extending 158 feet from the corner of Duke of Gloucester Street. On the northwest side, the property abutted Lot 27, the present site of the Noah A Hillman Parking Garage. Sefton agreed to build a two-story brick, stone, or frame dwelling of approximately 500 square feet within three years of the lease agreement and pay all related taxes.

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

¹¹ Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

¹² Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

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Based on a subsequent deed dated May 7, 1785, and finalized in January 1788, the leased property appears to have been improved by William Sefton. The modest two-story structure was constructed of wood frame and covered by a side-gabled roof. The building was located at the rear of the property, set substantially back from Green Street. Soon after completing the building, Sefton conveyed the lease agreement for £90 to Charlotte Small. The deed stated "...together with the improvements he hath since made on the said portion or parcel of ground the said Charlotte Small undertaking to pay thereon yearly...."¹³

Charlotte Small, also referred to as Catherine Small in some of the documentation, was born in England in 1729. The widowed Small served as a midwife for many of Annapolis's residents in the latter part of the eighteenth century, specifically during the years of the American Revolution (1775-1783). Small was listed in the 1790 census as the head of household, living with one "free white male of 16 years and upward," and one "free white male under 16 years." Research collected by the current property owner, Charles Weikel, from the archives of the Calvary United Methodist Church in Annapolis, documents that Small shared her house on Green Street with Margaret Peacock at the time of her death in 1793.

Small, referred to as Sister Small because of her association with the Methodist church, was a follower of Francis Asbury (1745-1816), who was one of the first two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Born in England, Asbury remained in America following the Revolution, the only Methodist minister to do so. In 1784, he was named co-superintendent of the work in America, which marked the beginning of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Asbury preached in all sorts of places: courthouses, public houses, tobacco houses, fields, public squares, wherever a crowd assembled to hear him. For the remainder of his life, he rode an average of 6,000 miles each year, preaching virtually every day and conducting meetings and conferences. Under his direction the church grew from 1,200 to 214,000 members and 700 ordained preachers.¹⁴ Allegedly, during a visit to the City of Annapolis on July 14, 1777, Asbury held a "Methodist class in the home of Sister Small."¹⁵ Asbury was assiduous about keeping a journal, writing on September 26, 1777, "My heart was warm in preaching at Catherine Small's, though the congregation seemed dull."¹⁶

In the Last Will and Testament of Charlotte Small, written on October 13, 1793 and probated on November 11, 1793, she bequeathed her home on Green Street, which included a "preacher's room," to Bishop Asbury.

The inventory of Charlotte Small's personal property at the time of her death thoroughly documents the interior design of her home:

- Three beds
- Three bed quilts
- Four pairs of English blankets
- Seven pairs of sheets with bolsters and pillows
- Desk
- Two Mahogany tables
- Six silver tablespoons
- Six silver teaspoons
- Two arm chairs with leather bottoms
- Two Windsor chairs

¹³ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 3, Folio 171 (January 5, 1788).

¹⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Asbury. Downloaded May 5, 2006.

¹⁵ Letter from Isabel S. Cunningham, Archives Committee, Calvary United Methodist Church in Annapolis, to Charles Weikel. January 5, 2005. Letter in the possession of Charles Weikel, 169 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

¹⁶ Letter from Isabel S. Cunningham to Charles Weikel. January 5, 2005.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-513

Sefton-Small House, 169 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

One pair of andirons
One pair of tongs and shovel
Skillet
Two pots
Frying pan
Two fire fenders
Six stone jars
Two carpets
Tea kettle
Looking glass in frame in Preacher's room
Bible
Money due from George Haggerty of Baltimore¹⁷

Possibly unable to accept such a gift, Bishop Asbury does not seem to have retained ownership of the lease agreement and the improvement constructed on the property by Sefton. This thesis is based solely on the Federal Direct Tax of 1798, which charged Joseph Wyatt, the husband of Margaret Peacock, with a two-story frame house and outhouse, valued collectively at \$200, on Green Street. Maccubbin Carroll still retained ownership of 167-169 Green Street during the term of the lease agreement. A prominent land owner and merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties." John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was "inconvenient." On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the "infants" Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.¹⁸

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonlisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as "all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis." With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included "a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street." Additionally, the Masons received "the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll," which was valued at \$4,000. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.¹⁹

¹⁷ Copy of Inventory in possession of Charles Weikel, current property owner of 169 Green Street.

¹⁸ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

¹⁹ Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-513

Sefton-Small House, 169 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

Although William T.T. Mason had obtained title to the property at 167-169 Green Street in 1815, he did not immediately sell it, as was his custom on Green Street. Occupancy of the Sefton-Small House during the period between 1798 and 1831 has not been determined, although it is presumed to have been used as rental property by Mason, who was then living in Montgomery County, Maryland. On June 27, 1831, Mason sold 167-169 Green Street to Dennis Claude, Jr. Born about 1803, Claude is listed in the 1850 as a farmer with real estate valued at \$10,000. Claude was married to Elizabeth Green Cotton of Baltimore, with whom he had eight children. He also owned 99 Main Street (AA-535), 196 Green Street (AA-523), and what is now 194 Green Street (AA-522). Although not definitive, it appears based on the value of Claude's real estate holdings, as well as the size of his large family, that the modest dwellings at 167-169 Green Street were used as rental property rather than Dennis Claude's home. This is supported by a circa 1832 lease agreement executed by Dennis Claude, Jr. for Elizabeth G. Caldwell. The 99-year lease, which was renewable forever with an annual rent of \$18, was for property on Green Street. Caldwell was granted the opportunity at anytime during the tenure of the lease to purchase the property for \$250. Claude did maintain ownership until his death in 1864, when Caldwell was named as administratrix. She transferred title of the property to David S. Caldwell on June 28, 1864. As agreed by the circa 1832 lease, David Caldwell paid \$250 for the property.

The modest dwelling constructed between 1784 and 1788 by William Sefton that served as the home of Charlotte Small was located at the very rear of the property, which stretched from Green Street to Lot 27. This allowed for the construction of a more substantial single-family dwelling on the property, fronting directly on Green Street. The 1844 *Coast and Geodetic Survey* does imply more than one building existed along this portion of Green Street, in addition to the 1787 dwelling constructed by Joseph Eastman that is unmistakably noted on the property now designated as 161-163 Green Street (AA-1607). The *Bird's Eye View of Annapolis*, by Edward Sachse circa 1858, clearly shows an imposing three-story dwelling on a raised basement (obscured by the roof of the building on the southeast side of Green Street) existed on the property. Behind this structure, which is covered by a side-gabled roof, are chimney stacks that presumably belong to the Sefton-Small House. Thus, the building at 167 Green Street (AA-511) was constructed between circa 1832, when Claude leased the property to Caldwell, and 1844, when it is depicted on the *Coast and Geodetic Survey*.

One day after obtaining ownership of the property in 1864, Caldwell sold it to Juliet Murdock. The deed indicated the property was part of Lot 26 and included improvements. The purchase price, which was \$3,750, suggests the present building designated as 167 Green Street existed on the property at the time of the sale. Juliet Murdock lived in the dwelling fronting Green Street with her daughter, Margaret A. Dexter. Charles H. Dexter, a green grocer from Washington, D.C. who served as a second lieutenant with the 1st Maryland Light Artillery in the Civil War, was listed as the head of household. The Dexters had four children, three sons and a daughter. William Dexter, Charles's brother who was a bookkeeper, and his wife, Maggie A. Dexter, also lived on the property, according to the 1880 census records. The census records and the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps indicate that Charles Dexter lived with his family in the dwelling at 167 Green Street, while William Dexter occupied 169 Green Street.

The *G.M. Hopkins' Map of the City of Annapolis* in 1878 and the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps for 1885 illustrate that the Sefton-Small House was located directly behind 167 Green Street. By 1891, as documented by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, the building was moved 25 feet to the northeast to its present location at 169 Green Street. Despite the relocation, the structure was retained by Charles Dexter, who purchased the property from his mother-in-law in December 1885.

The tax assessment for 1886 document the property, which measured 40 feet by 132 feet, had "a frame house (#24) and improvements." It was valued at \$2,300. By 1892, the dwelling at 167 Green Street and new greenhouse at the rear of the property where the Sefton-Small House was originally located was assessed at just \$350.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-513

Sefton-Small House, 169 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

In October 1902, Margaret and Charles Dexter sold the property at 167 Green Street to Julia M. Tisdale for \$2,800. The deed stated the property was improved by a "three story and attic frame house." They retained ownership of the Sefton-Small House at 169 Green Street, which had been enlarged following its relocation. A two-story wood-frame addition was constructed on the southeast elevation of the original Sefton-Small House, which consisted of a single room on the first floor. Fully obscuring the original structure from Green Street, the addition became the main block of the building, providing two additional parlors. The façade of the addition was designed in the Italianate style, which was fashionable at the time of its construction. The census and deed records show that the widowed Margaret Dexter lived in the modest late-eighteenth-century dwelling until 1925. Two years earlier, Dexter had conveyed one-half undivided interest in the property to her daughter, Juliet Dexter Strahorn.

On May 9, 1925, title of the property was transferred to W. Meade Holladay. Within months, Holladay granted ownership to Amos R. and Eleanor E.H. Henry. Prior to purchasing 169 Green Street, Amos Henry and his family rented 203 Main Street (AA-1324). Born in Pennsylvania, Henry was a timekeeper, and later paymaster, for a chemical company. Amos Henry resided at 169 Green Street, which was valued at \$2,850 in 1930, with his wife, Eleanor, and son, Bernhard. In September 1926, Henry granted a three-foot alley right-of-way to Raymond L. Moss and William Martin Brady, the real estate investors who owned 167 Green Street.

Amos Henry owned and occupied 169 Green Street until November 1942. It was purchased by Clarence E. and Ella N. Fouche. Months earlier, the Fouches had purchased 167 Green Street, once again joining the two dwellings under the same ownership. Clarence Edward Fouche, born in 1885, was a plumber and then served as city inspector. It was during the Fouche's ownership that the single-family dwelling at 167 Green Street was fully renovated to serve as an apartment building. The building at 169 Green Street was also used for income-producing purposes; it was leased as a single-family dwelling.

By 1959, following the death of her husband, Ella Fouche had full ownership of the income-producing properties on Green Street. Fouche retained ownership until December 7, 1965, selling to Luciene R. Pfefferkorn. Mrs. Ruth I. Snyder, the widow of baker George B. Snyder, leased the dwelling during the early 1960s. In June 1966, Pfefferkorn sold the adjacent Sefton-Small House to Fred W. and Dorothy A. Walton, although she retained ownership of the apartment building at 167 Green Street until 2002. During the first years of ownership by the Waltons, the house at 169 Green Street was vacant. Yet, the Waltons recognized the historical and architectural significance of the dwelling, and granted an easement for the exterior of the house to the Historic Annapolis Foundation. By 1972, it was used as rental property, leased to Robert DeSilva. William B. Reese rented the dwelling in 1975, and Scott G. Patterson was the lessee in 1977.

In August 1977, the rental property was purchased by Devereaux Barnes and his wife, Kathryn J. Barnes. The new owners continued the tradition, renting the dwelling to Kathryn J. Dahl. Dahl purchased the house in 1983. During Dahl's tenure as owner, a two-story addition was constructed on the northwest elevation of the structure. The rear addition, which provided a single room on the first story, was constructed and designed by the Berliner Construction Company. Dahl continued to reside at 169 Green Street until May 2000, when it was sold to Margaret Samek-Smith. Three years later, on February 11, 2003, the Sefton-Small House with its Italianate-style main block was purchased by the current owners-occupants, Lynette M. Songy and her husband, Charles Weikel.

Chain of Title for 169 Green Street

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-513

Sefton-Small House, 169 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
March 7, 1785:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to William Sefton 99 year lease Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 2 Folio 175
May 7, 1785:	William Sefton to Charlotte Small Transfer of Lease, finalized January 5, 1788 Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 3 Folio 171
November 11, 1793:	Charlotte Small devised lease to Francis Asbury
September 28, 1812:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
June 27, 1831:	William T.T. Mason to Dennis Claude, Jr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 16 Folio 283
June 27, 1831:	William T.T. Mason to Dennis Claude, Jr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 16 Folio 283
June 28, 1864:	Elizabeth G. Caldwell, administratrix for Dennis Claude, Jr., to David S. Caldwell Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 12 Folio 349
June 29, 1864:	David S. Caldwell to Juliet Murdock Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 12 Folio 350
December 15, 1885:	Juliet Murdock to Margaret A. and Charles H. Dexter Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 27 Folio 133

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Sefton-Small House, 169 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

May 12, 1923:	Margaret A. Dexter to Juliet D. Strahorn Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WNW 72 Folio 206
May 9, 1925:	Margaret A. Dexter and Juliet D. Strahorn to W. Meade Holladay Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WNW 105 Folio 467
June 16, 1925:	W. Meade Holladay to Amos R. and Eleanor E.H. Henry Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WNW 109 Folio 305
September 9, 1926:	Amos A. and Eleanor E.H. Henry to Raymond L. Moss and William Martin Brady Three-foot alley right-of-way Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WMB 22 Folio 34
November 13, 1942:	Amos R. and Eleanor E.H. Henry to Clarence E. and Ella N. Fouche Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 272 Folio 334
June 11, 1953:	Clarence E. and Ella N. Fouche to Louise M. Strauss and Leroy Bald, Trustees Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 770 Folio 436
May 10, 1959:	Louise M. Strauss and Leroy Bald, Trustees, to Ella N. Fouche Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GTC 1297 Folio 100
December 7, 1965:	Ella N. Fouche, widow, to Luciene R. and William R. Pfefferkorn Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 1929 Folio 256
June 30, 1966:	William R. and Luciene R. Pfefferkorn to Fred W. and Dorothy A. Walton Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber LPN 1988 Folio 27
1971:	Fred W. and Dorothy A. Walton to Historic Annapolis Foundation Historic, Scenic, and Open Space Easement
August 30, 1977:	Fred W. and Dorothy A. Walton to Devereaux and Kathryn J. Barnes Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 2996 Folio 838

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-513

Sefton-Small House, 169 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

November 15, 1983:	Devereaux and Kathryn J. Barnes to Kathryn J. Dahl Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 3661 Folio 195
May 15, 2000:	Kathryn J. Dahl to Margaret Samek-Smith Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 9761 Folio 214
February 11, 2003:	Margaret Samek-Smith to Lynette M. Songy Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 12551 Folio 610

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-513

Letter from Isabel S. Cunningham, Archives Committee, Calvary United Methodist Church in Annapolis, to Charles Weikel. January 5, 2005. Letter in the possession of Charles Weikel, 169 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland.
McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.
Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	0.051	
Acreage of historical setting	0.051	
Quadrangle name	Annapolis	Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 169 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcel 796 as noted on Tax Map 52A since the structure was relocated to its current location between 1885 and 1891 from the rear of 167 Green Street (AA-511). Parcels 796 and 797 were historically one lot, initially improved between 1785 and 1788 by the construction of the original wood-frame structure now located at 169 Green Street. The current building at 167 Green Street, which is now Parcel 797, was constructed between circa 1834 and 1844 as a single-family dwelling and renovated to serve as apartments circa 1942.

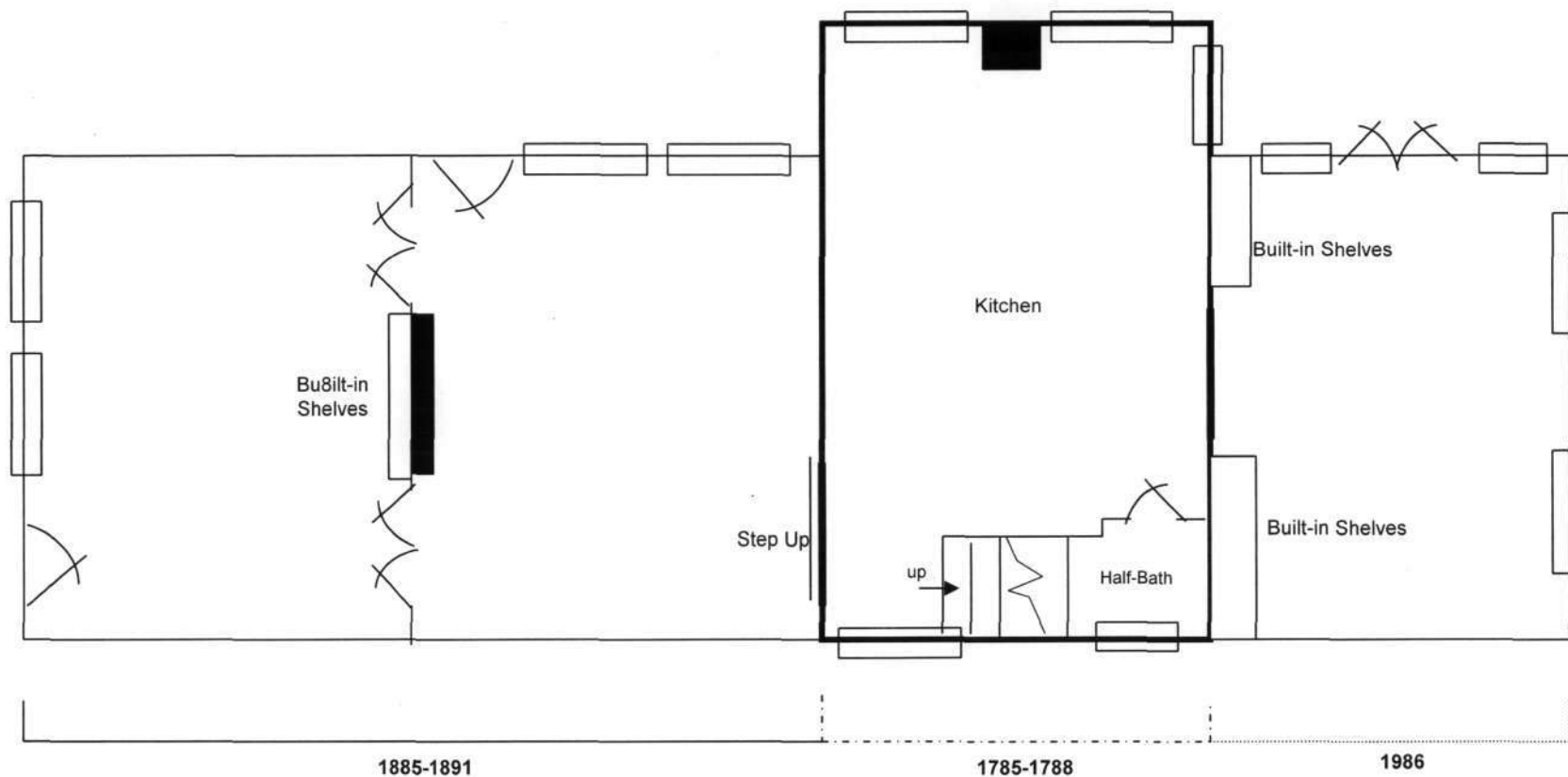
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

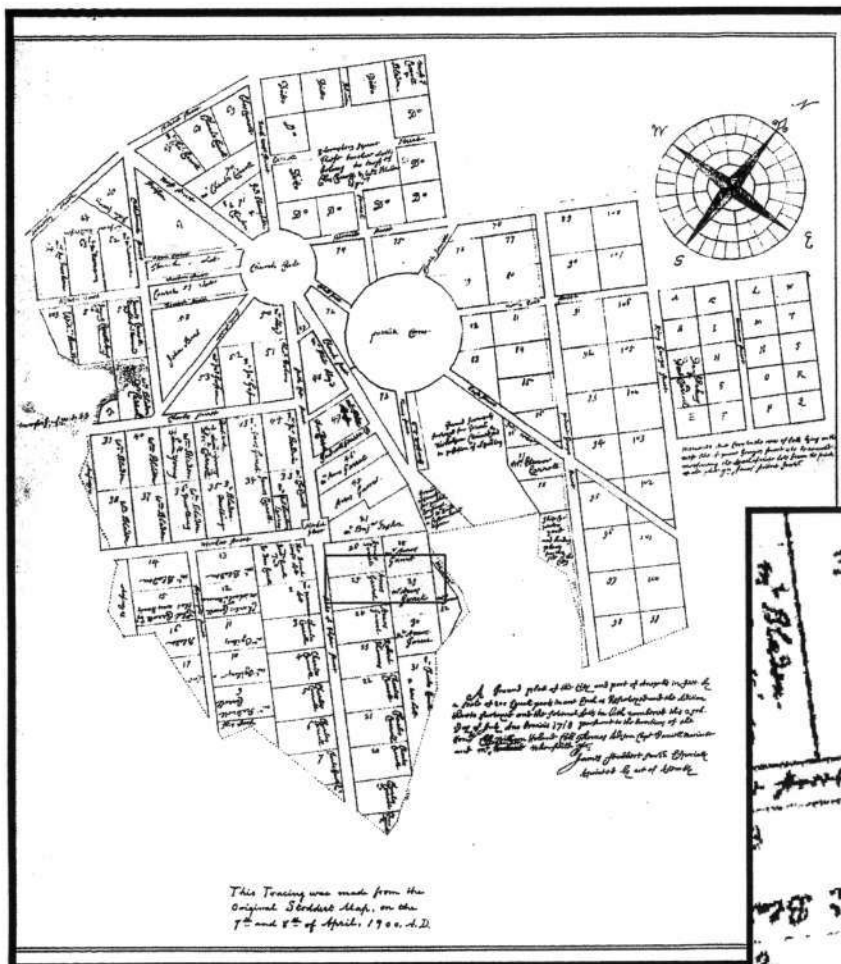


Resource Sketch Map, First Floor
AA-513
169 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland

North
↙

not to scale

EHT Traceries
July 2006

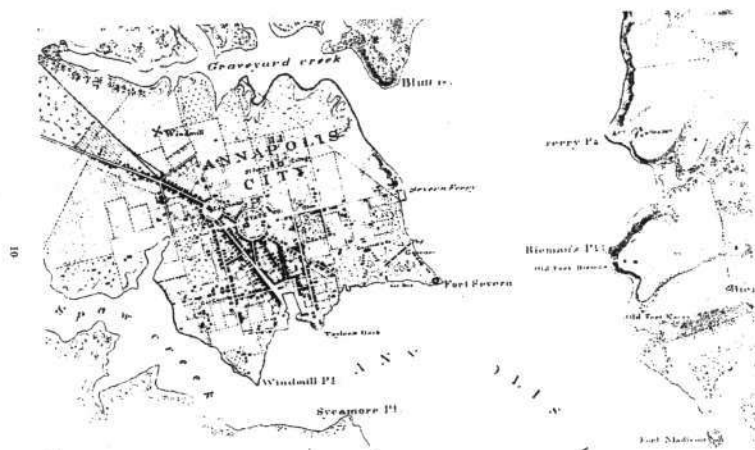


City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718

Enlargement of Lots
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30
Showing location of
Green Street



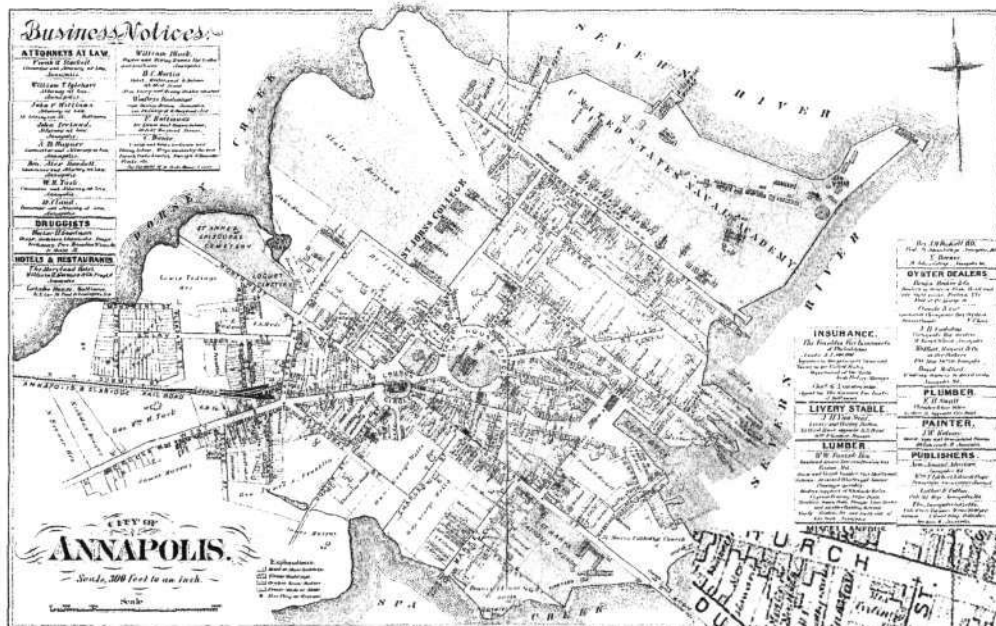
City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



"Annapolis in 1844 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844)."

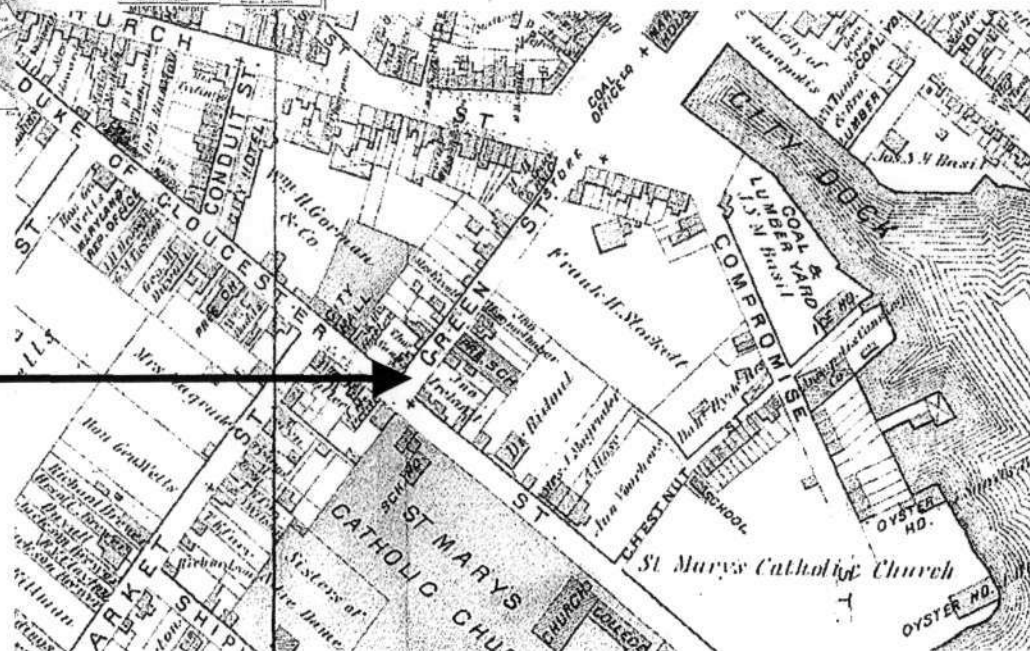
Green Street

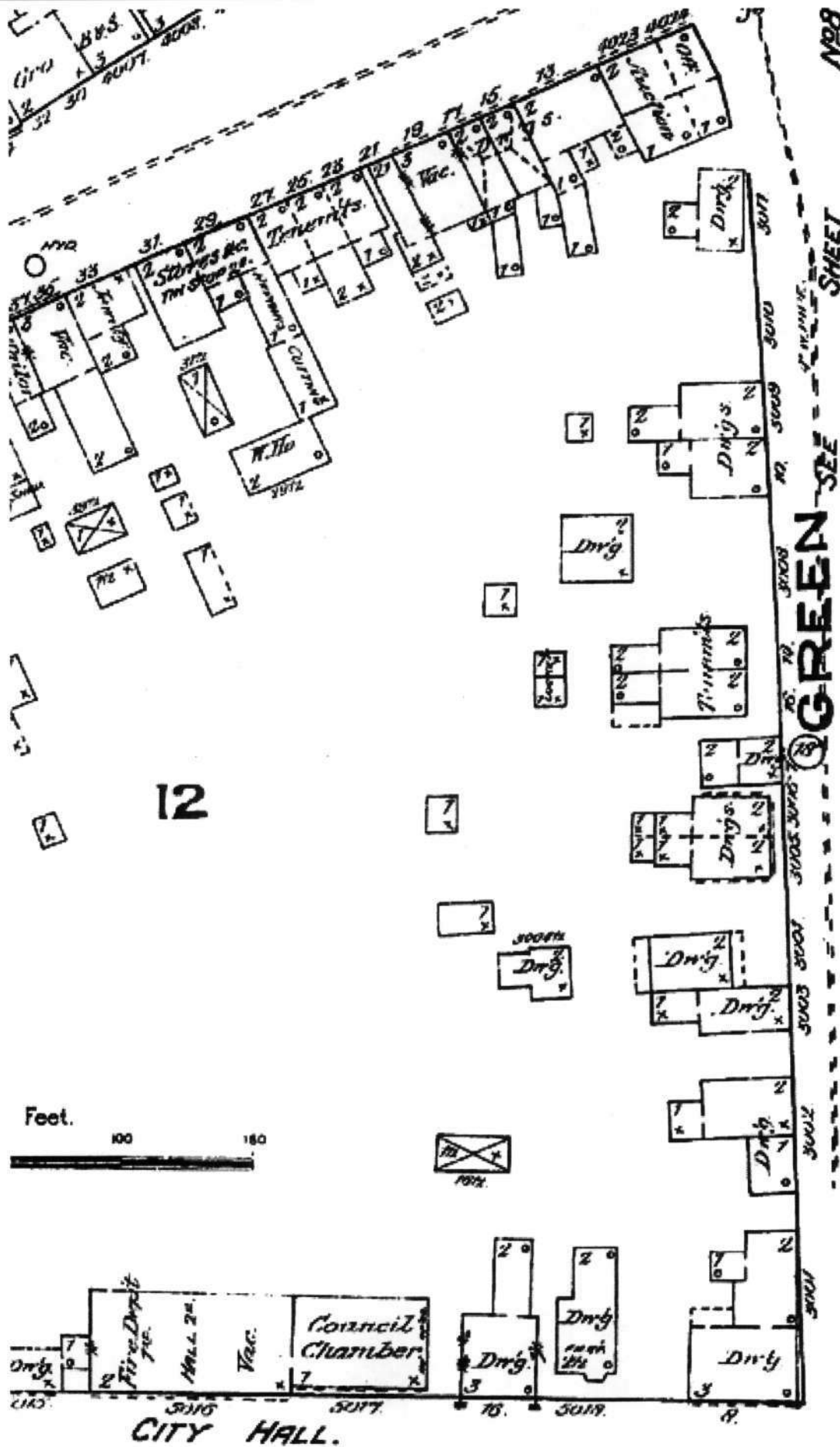


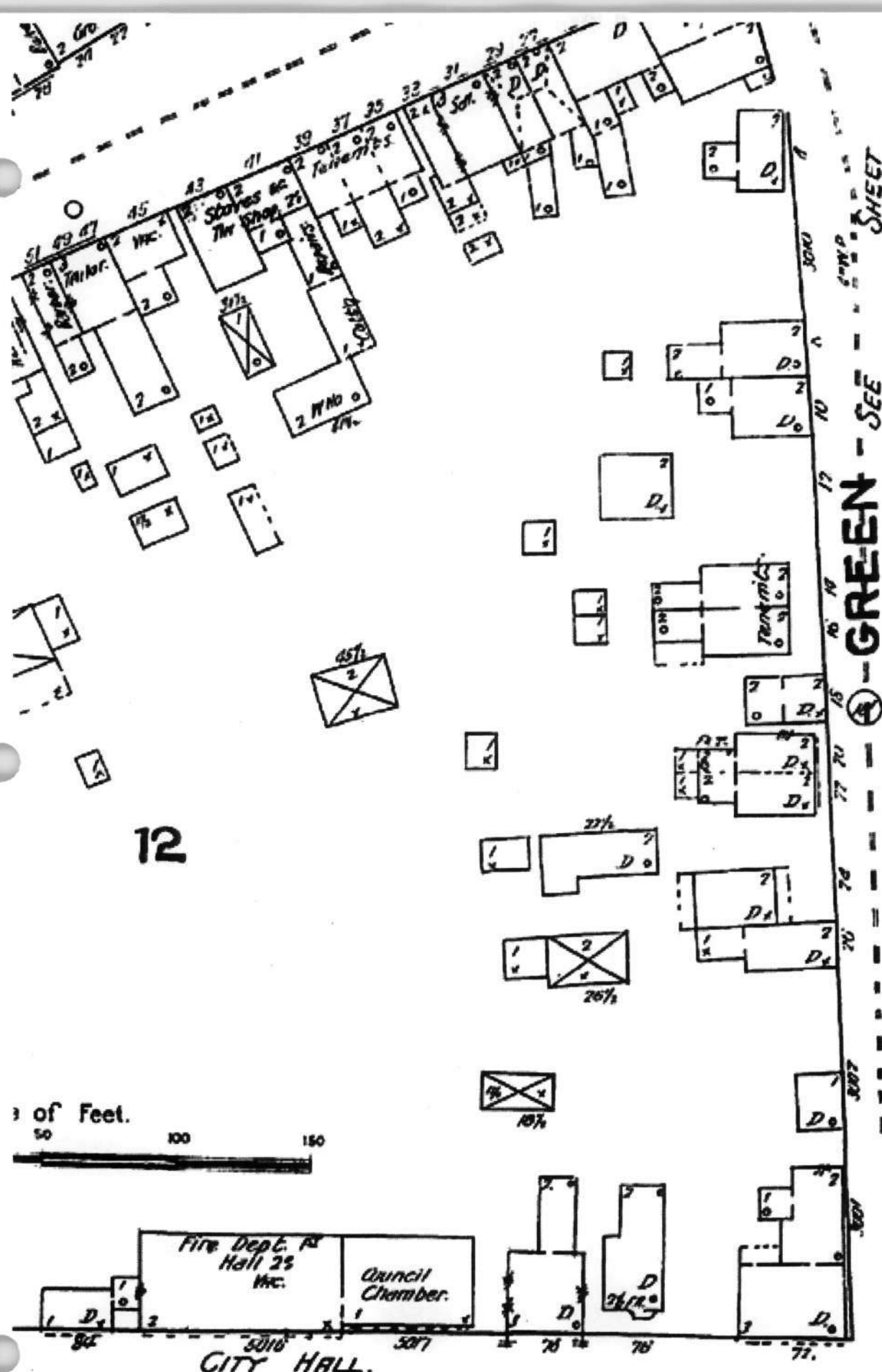


City of Annapolis G.M. Hopkins, 1878

Green Street



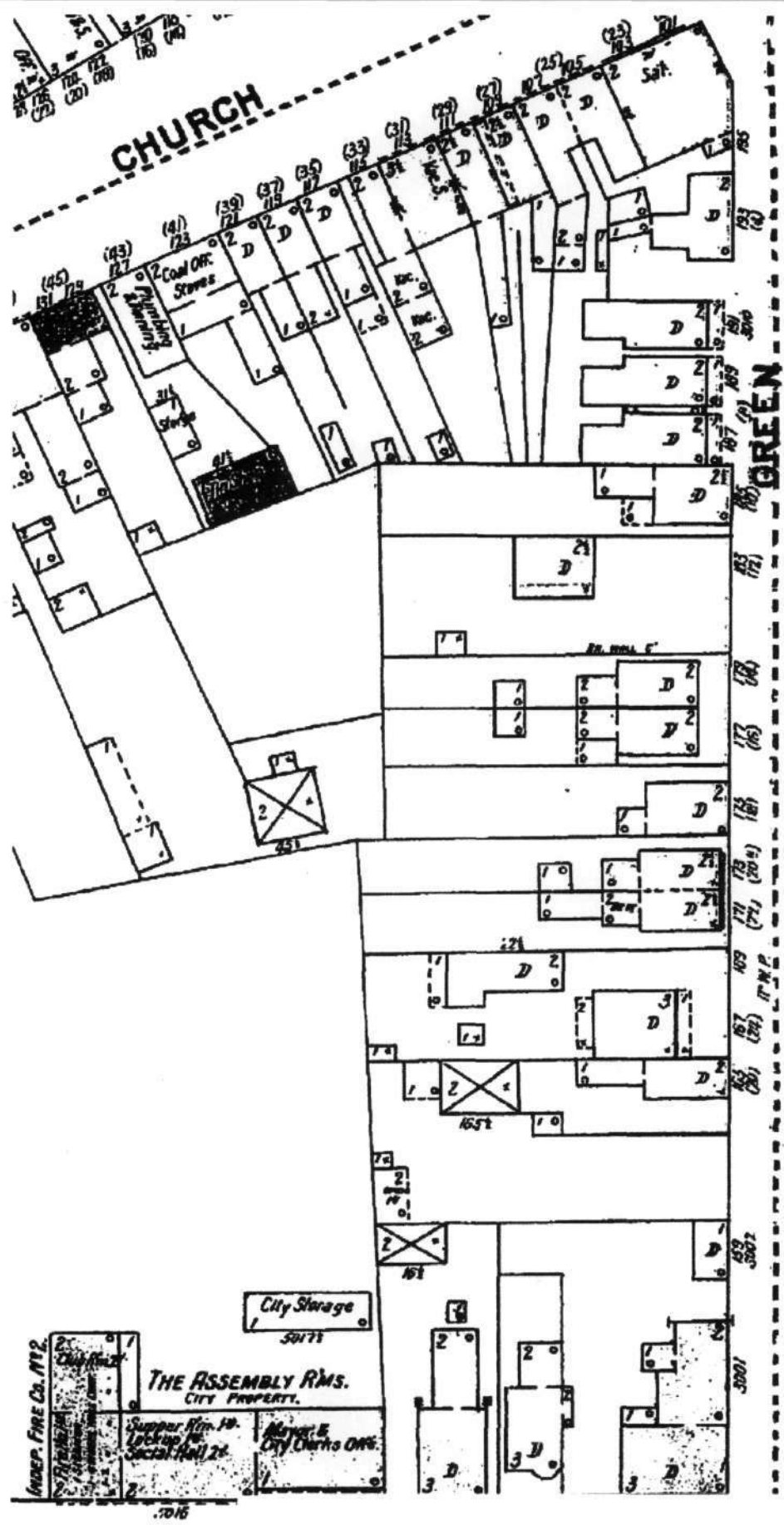




CITY HALL

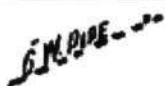
Scale of Feet.

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1897
VOLUME 8

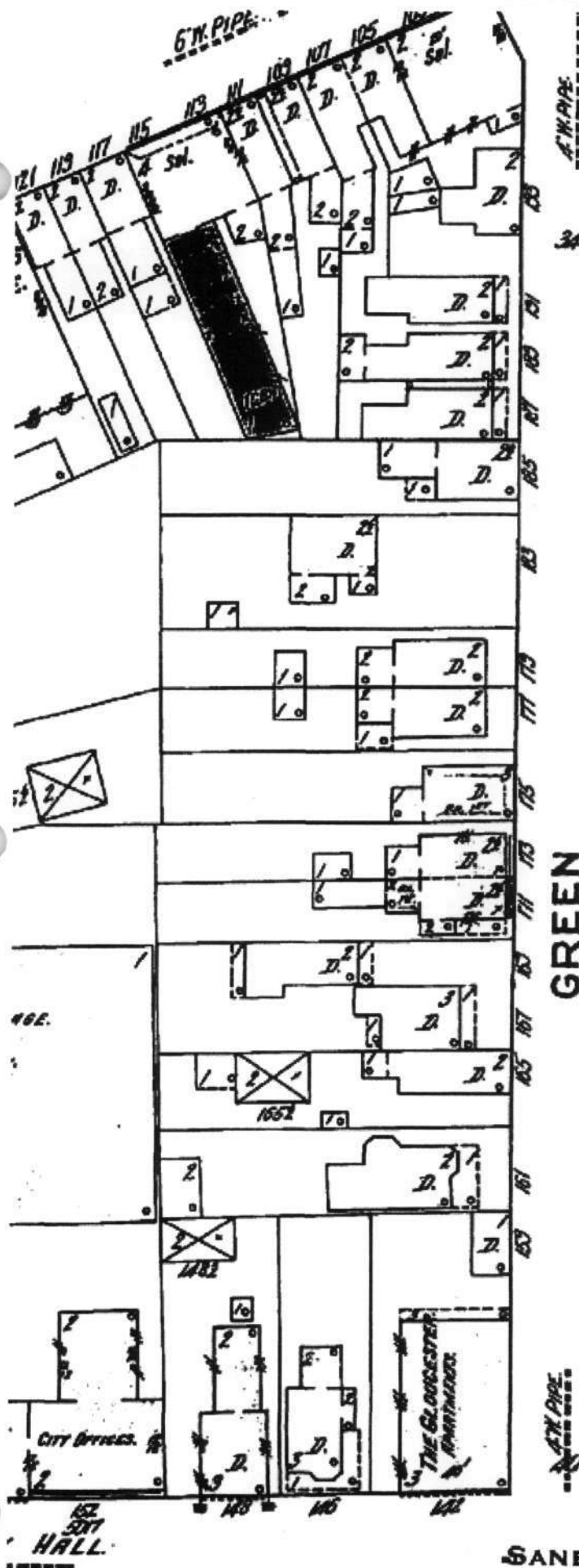


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903
VOLUME 8

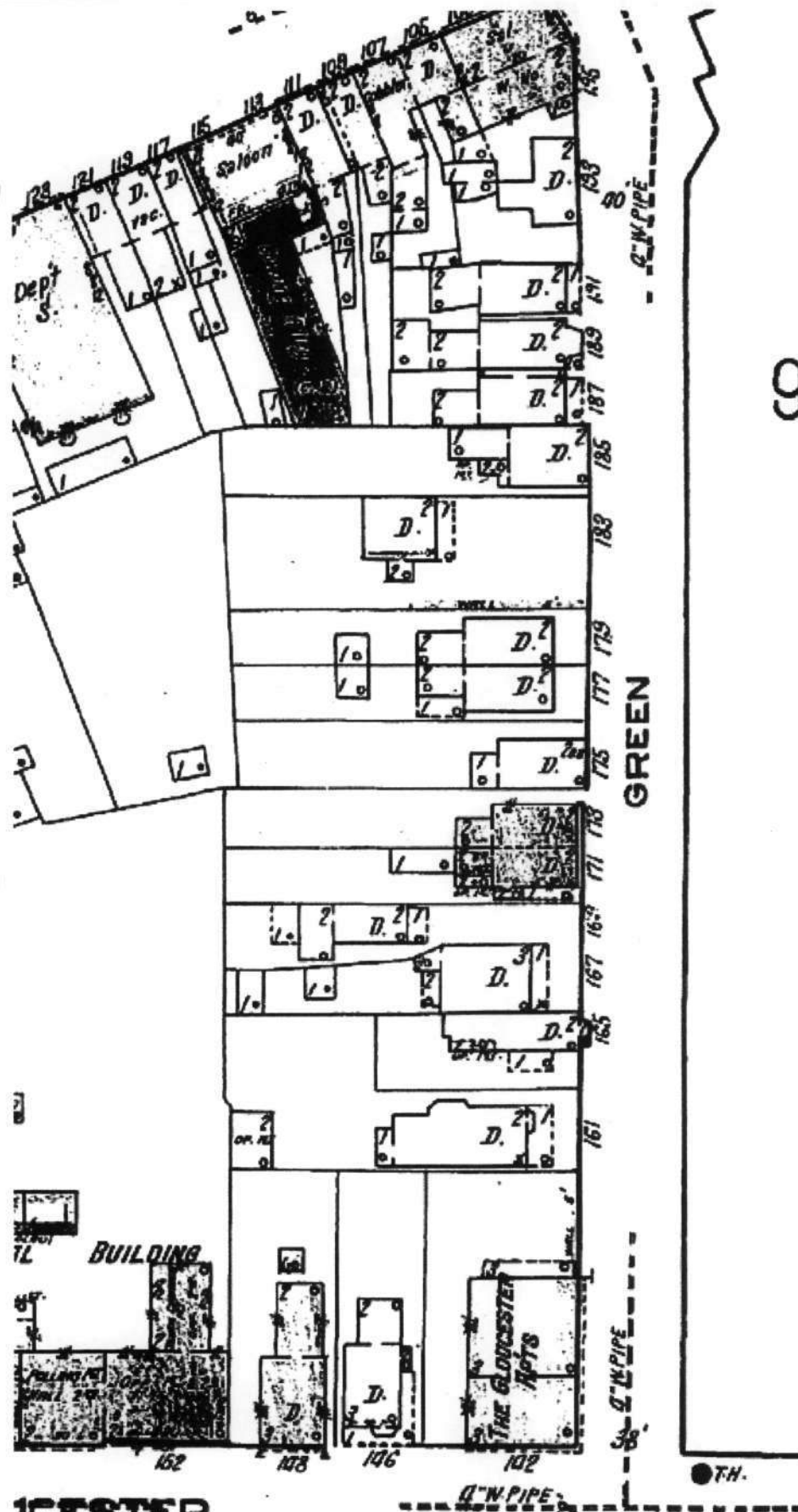
0 70 2 14 772



17



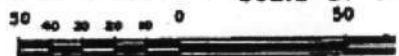
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913
VOLUME 7



ICE CASTER

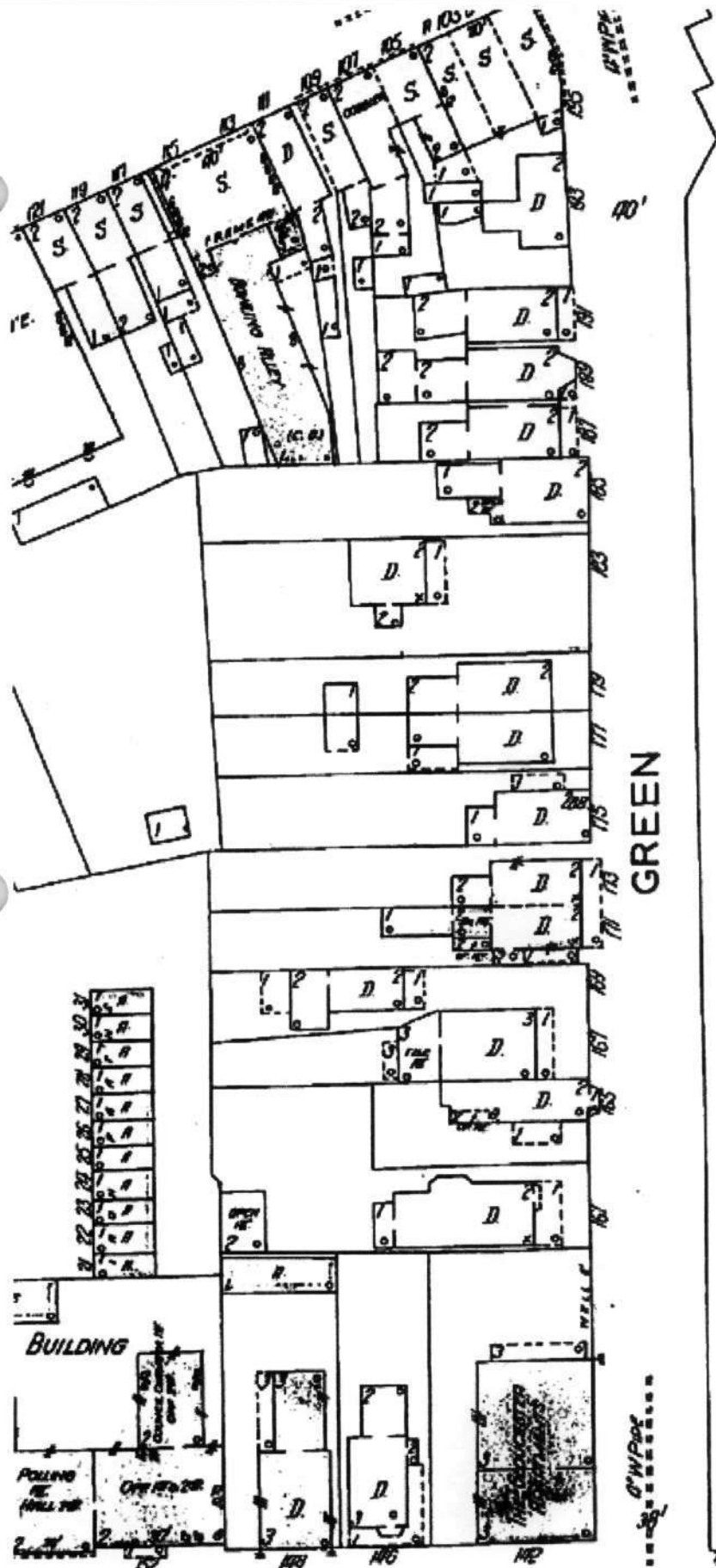
MARKET ST.

Scale of Feet

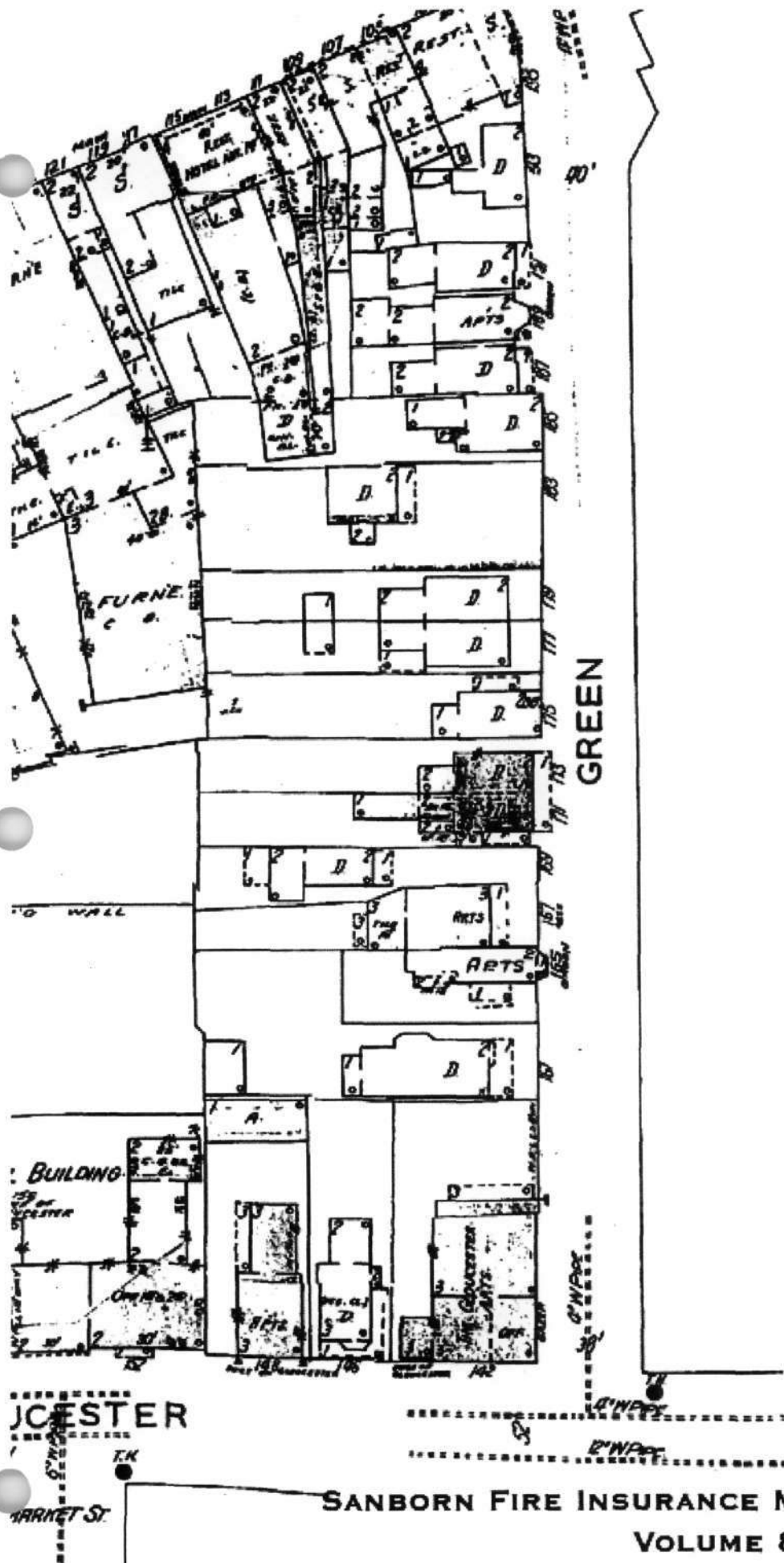


Copyright 1921 by the Sanborn

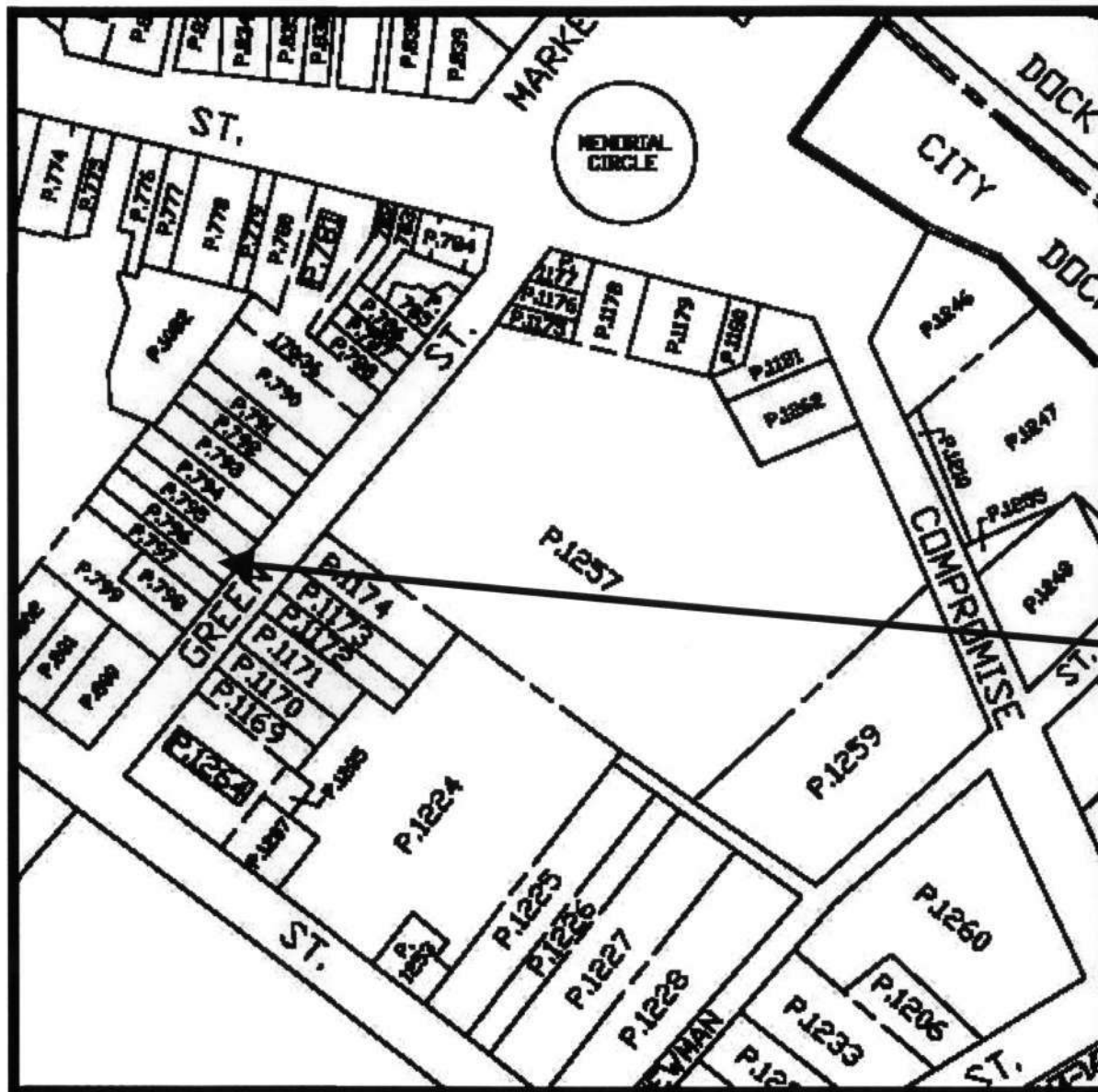
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921
VOLUME 8



ICESTER
MARKET ST.



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1959 UPDATED
VOLUME 8

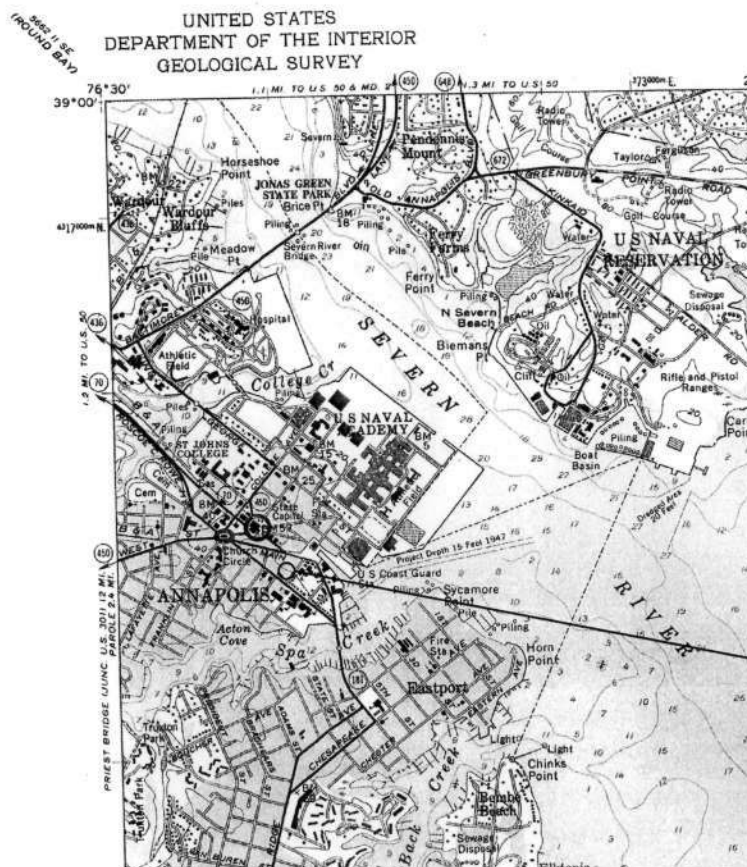


Tax Parcel Map of
Annapolis
Map 52A

Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

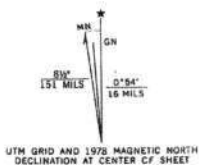
169 Green Street,
AA-513
Parcel 796



USGS Quadrangle Map
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

169 Green Street, AA-513
Annapolis, Maryland



Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority.



AA-513

169 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005
MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHWEST

1 OF 8



AA-513

169 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NE ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

2 OF 8



AA-513

169 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NW ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

3 OF 8



AA-513
169 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

4 OF 8



AA-513

169 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SW ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

5 OF 8



AA-513

169 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SITPO

FIRST FLOOR SE PARLOR LOOKING WEST

6 OF 8



AA-513

169 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACER/ES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR NW PARLOR LOOKING SOUTH

7 OF 8



AA-513

169 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, ORIGINAL STRUCTURE, LOOKING NORTH

8 OF 8

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 513

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE:

ORIGINAL USE:

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent () Good (X)
Fair () Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Victorian Italianate

DATE BUILT: c.1880

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 169 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 298

OWNER: Devereaux & Kathryn Barnes

ADDRESS: 169 Green Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (✓) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon (X)
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle (X) Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer () Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal ()
Built Up () Rolled (X) Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells ()
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable () Hip () Shed (X) Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 15 x 60

Entrance Location: Right

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
Development () Deterioration ()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-513

Simple bracket cornice with label molds and deep frieze; frieze is jig-sawn; simple torus molds at windows and transom lit door; full width porch unevenly spaced turned columns.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Visually interesting because of its location at the rear of the lot, partially behind neighboring buildings; adds variety to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
 Moderately Built Up(✓) Densely Built Up()
 Residential() Commercial()
 Agricultural() Industrial()
 Roadside Strip Development()
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

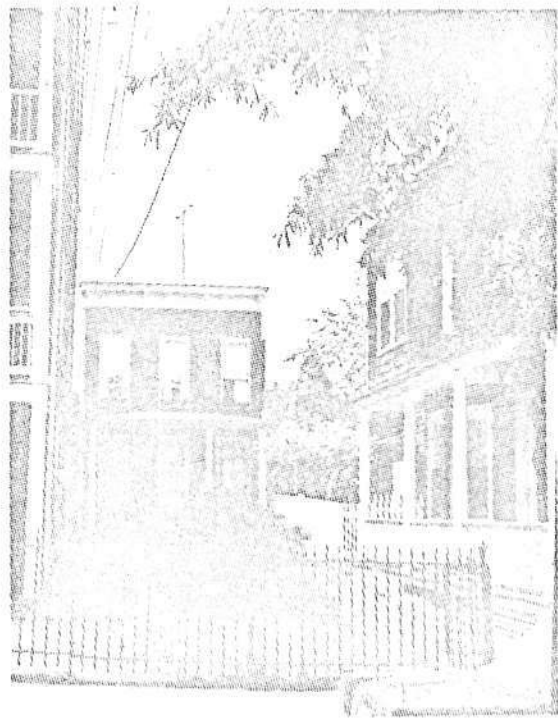
Aug. 1983

0205132504

Sold

Form 10-445
(5/62)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. 169 Green Street ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE residence PRESENT OWNER Mrs. Ruth Synder PRESENT USE residence WALL CONSTRUCTION shingle NO. OF STORIES two		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Henry House DATE OR PERIOD c. 1870s (c. 1750) STYLE Victorian ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC no <p>The Henry House is one of the most delightful little Victorian houses in Annapolis. Architecturally it is correct and has been unaltered. The house is capped by a fine bracketed cornice with floral dentils and three jig-saw frieze panels. 2nd storey has three long, narrow, shuttered 2/2 windows. Beneath a porch supported by three unevenly spaced columns are two identical windows and a period door with single light transom. One of the nicest features about 169 is its location way back from the street, giving it a nice yard. Though land is valuable in Annapolis occasional such yards and setbacks make the street-scapes visually more interesting as well as exposing the sides of various buildings. Rear part of building may be as old as 1750.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		 <p>good</p>	
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. Historic Annapolis, Inc. J.W. Burch		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD	



AA 513
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET



AA-513

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

169

~~1111~~ 3 green st.

VII / 19 / 67



169 Green

AA 513

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW